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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

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9 L.M.W., individually, and as the biological  
father and on behalf of L.W., a minor.,

No. CV-22-00777-PHX-JAT

10 Plaintiff,  
11  
12 v.  
13 State of Arizona, et al.,  
14 Defendants.

**ORDER**

15 On September 21, 2023, this Court issued an Order that included: "...Plaintiff shall  
16 file an unredacted copy of the complaint within 14 days of the date of this Order. [Footnote]  
17 During the Court's consideration of this Motion the Court attempted to read the complaint,  
18 but it is so heavily redacted that significant portions cannot be understood." (Doc. 92 at  
19 4). Plaintiff has responded to this Order by moving to file an unredacted copy of the  
20 complaint under seal.

21 Plaintiff's motion addresses 3 categories of information: 1) the "minor's" real name;  
22 2) the minor's father's real name; and 3) the allegations in the complaint. Turning to the  
23 "minor's" name, generally, the name of a minor can be represented as initials without Court  
24 order. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2.* Plaintiff makes no argument, and the Court finds none, that  
25 would justify further redaction beyond the use of initials. Yet, that is what the publicly  
26 filed copy of the complaint (Doc. 1) does; it redacts the names rather than using initials.  
27 These redactions make it very difficult to understand the complaint at points. Plaintiff has  
28 not justified filing a redacted complaint (as the only complaint in the public record) rather

1 than using initials. The motion to seal does not address or cure this issue.

2 “Any minor” brings the Court to the next issue. From the documents the Court  
3 reviewed to rule on the parties’ most recent discovery disputes, the Court believes that  
4 L.W. is no longer a minor. This raises two important issues: 1) Does Federal Rule of Civil  
5 Procedure 5.2 apply after a minor reaches the age of majority; and 2) Does L.W.’s father  
6 continue to have legal standing to represent him if he has reached the age of majority  
7 (assuming L.W.’s father has not been appointed as his conservator by the state courts)?  
8 Both of these questions lead the Court to call for briefing on whether L.W. needs to be  
9 substituted in as an additional Plaintiff in this case. The Court will further call for briefing  
10 regarding under what legal authority can L.W. continue to be known by only his initials if  
11 he is an adult. *See Jordan v. Gardner*, 986 F.2d 1521, 1525 n.4 (9th Cir. 1993).

12 The second category of information at issue is whether L.W.’s father can be known  
13 by his initials. The further briefing on cause to allow L.W. to continue to be known by his  
14 initials—which must include legal citations and arguments—should include whether L.W.’s  
15 father should also be known by his initials.

16 The final category of information is certain details of the alleged abuse. Regarding  
17 this category of information, Plaintiff states: “Plaintiff only made minimal  
18 redactions...related to...the particularly sensitive and specific allegations of sexual  
19 misconduct.... [T]he specific allegations of sexual misconduct are not central to the claims  
20 asserted by Plaintiff.” (Doc. 93 at 2). Generally, the complaint is “central” to the case. *See*  
21 *Foltz v. State Farm*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003) (“In this circuit, we start with a  
22 strong presumption in favor of access to court records” and requiring the district court,  
23 prior to sealing to, “consider all relevant factors, including: the public interest in  
24 understanding the judicial process and whether disclosure of the material could result in  
25 improper use of the material for scandalous or libelous purposes or infringement upon trade  
26 secrets.... After taking all relevant factors into consideration, the district court must base  
27 its decision on a compelling reason and articulate the factual basis for its ruling, without  
28 relying on hypothesis or conjecture.” (quoting *Hagestad v. Tragesser*, 49 F.3d 1430, 1434

1 (9th Cir.1995)); *see also Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1096  
2 (9th Cir. 2016) (requiring a party to show compelling reasons to seal any information  
3 central to the case).

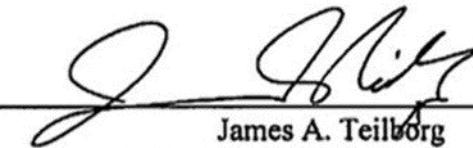
4 Here, Plaintiff does not dispute that the complaint is central to the case, but argues  
5 that Plaintiff chose to put highly sensitive, personal information in the complaint for little  
6 reason since the descriptions “are not central to the claims asserted by Plaintiff.” To redact  
7 factual allegations from the complaint, Plaintiff must make a legal showing that the strong  
8 presumption of public access is outweighed. On this record, the Court is not inclined to  
9 find that the facts that form the basis of the causes of action are not “central” to the case.  
10 However, because the Court will require briefing on the foregoing issues, the Court will  
11 allow Plaintiff to more robustly brief why the facts of this case should not be public record,  
12 particularly if L.W. is allowed to proceed by only his initials. *See Does I Thru XXIII v.*  
13 *Advanced Textile Corp.*, 214 F.3d 1058, 1068 (9th Cir. 2000).

14 Based on the foregoing,

15 **IT IS ORDERED** that Plaintiff must file a supplement to the motion to seal (Doc.  
16 93) within 14 days. If Defendants seek to be heard on the motion, as supplemented, they  
17 shall respond within 14 days of the supplement being filed. Plaintiff may reply within 7  
18 days.

19 Dated this 13th day of October, 2023.

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James A. Teilborg  
Senior United States District Judge